The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,203 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain,	FRIDAY.
L.	Poona	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	24th Oct.
L.	Arcot	3726	500	G. W. Atkinson	31st ,,
L.	Shalimar	4145	800	J. S. Murray	7th Nov.
M.	Giant	3642	550	C. R. Edwards	14th ,,
L.	Caffre	2583	350	T. Fairlough	21st ,,
—	Assaye	3638	500	S. F. Cole	28th ,,
L.	Peninsular	4776	900	A. E. Barlow	5th Dec.
M.	Iberia	3200	680	A. Symons	12th ,,
L.	Arabia	3950	500	A. W. Adamson	19th ,,
—	Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	26th ,,
					1885.
L.	Rosetta	3302	700	G. W. Brady	2nd Jan.
M.	Venetia	2726	900	A. B. Daniell	9th ,,
L.	Massilia	4911	1000	S. D. Shallard	16th ,,

The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Masagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On	1884.
MASSILIA	4911 1000	S. D. Shallard	31st	Oct.
SUTLEJ	4194 800	A. H. Johnson	14th	Nov.
OKSHA	3000 650	J. C. Babot	28th	,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Oct. 13, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be purchased which enable travellers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (no transhipment), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 2 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—

First Class Rs. 450. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Oct. 13, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, at NOON, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 25th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 350, Rs. 185, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free, Children of three years and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons. H.P.		
MANILLA	5,000 700	on Saturday,	1st Nov.
ABYSSINIA	3,100 400	on Monday,	1st Dec.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent,
Samson House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

...ALE DE NAVIGATION.
...NTHLY STEAMERS

...steamer
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...BOMBAY
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...ired in London
...passage tickets.

...BROTHERS,
...Agent.

...TRO- HUNGARIAN
...'S S. N. Co.

...ULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
...N BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE,
VIA CANAL.

	Captains.	Tons. H.P.	To sail. 1884.
...ow)..G. Sturli	4 100 600		29th Oct.
...G. Ragusin	3,500 300		29th Nov.
...G. Monich	1,000 400		29th Dec.

...and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

...RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
...BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 150

...TICKETS are now issued available for SIX ...the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
...FOR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

...*Wine unless included Wines supplied at meals.*

...COMBAY leave PIRAEUS on the 1st and ...BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the ...Apollo Bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

...TEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. HP.	To sail. 1884.
TITANIA	G Donelich	4,000 600	28th Oct.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Bassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, June 30, 1884.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr.	About
CLAN FORBES	2,600	J. A. Guara	22nd Oct.
CLAN CAMERON	2,500	J. R. Rowley	12th Nov.
CLAN GRANT	3,000	A. J. Philp	22nd do.
CLAN RUSSELL	3,000	C. McMahon	2nd Dec.
CLAN DRUMMOND	3,000	H. L. Wilson	12th do.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

STEAMER TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE first class steamer ASHBURNER, 1,613 tons, register, Captain Lambert, will LEAVE on or about the end of this month. For cargo, specific, animals, and passengers freight, apply to the undersigned. The vessel has also first class cabin accommodation.

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Charterers.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
THE ESPLANADE, BOMBAY,
Opposite the Polo and Cricket Ground and next the Gymkhana,
With a splendid view of the Sea and Malabar Hill.

THIS Hotel has been lately enlarged and contains first-class accommodation for Visitors and Boarders, Comfort, Cleanliness and Civility.

TERMS MODERATE.

The Hotel being a detached building possesses every advantage.

KAIRIN
AND
ANTIPYRIN.

FRESH SUPPLIES expected shortly, orders now being booked for execution by rotation.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.,
28, Bombay Green.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 661 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 29th October, 1884, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,180 tons, on MONDAY, 27th October, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Bussreh, in the forenoon, or any other order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 2,450 tons, on 6th November, 1884, at 4 p.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,251 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 29th October, 1884, at noon (calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbunder and Dutch Mandavie).

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1884. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. and O. and other Steamers, and through TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, Madras, Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Moji, Station in India, to all parts of the Globe, and any principal Railway THROUGH BOOKINGS LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c. Pamphlet of Routes, Stations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address, THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: 17, ORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAINT RAPHAEL TANNIN WINE.

RICH in strengthening and tonic properties. Easy of digestion and exquisite taste, it is an invigorating tonic for debilitated persons and debilitated persons.

Cash Rs. 9 per doz.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, &c.

TREACHER AND Co. recent importations of Electrical and Gas Apparatus are of the best and most modern description, with all the latest improvements and additions.

ELECTRIC BELLS, complete with Battery.

ELECTRIC INVALID ALARM BELL, complete with Battery.

ELECTRIC LAMPS, with reflectors and automatic movement.

BICHROMATE BATTERIES, ½ pt., 1 pt., 2 pts., 4 pts. and 6 pts. cells.

BICHROMATE BATTERY, 8 cells in a box of 6 cells, in Mahogany frame, sufficiently powerful to heat platinum Wire, and decompose water.

BUNSEN'S BATTERY (Carbon), 1 pt., 2 pt. and 3 pt. cells.

DANIELL'S BATTERY, 2 pt. and 4 pt. cells.

DANIELL'S BATTERIES, 6 cells and 12 cells.

GROVE'S BATTERIES, Platinum, ½ pt. and 1 pt. cell

GROVE'S BATTERIES, 6 cells in a Tray.

SIEE'S BATTERIES.

LECLANCHE CELLS, with porous pots. Patent constant for Electric Bells, &c., 1 pt., 1½ pt. and 2 pt. cells.

LECLANCHE CELLS, new and improved agglomerate Batteries, 1 pt., 1½ pt. and 2 pt. cells.

FIRING BATTERIES (Silvertown) for Blasting purposes.

INDUCTION COILS, Ronkorff's Nos. 0 to 6.

GALVANOMETERS, VOLAMETERS, MAGNETS.

INSULATED WIRE, HELBY'S DISCHARGERS.

Catalogues on Application.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
ANALYTICAL AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
MAP OF CHINA
AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.
Size, 30 inches × 30 inches,
Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.
COLOURED.
Price, Re. 1 postage, one anna.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Rampart Row.

A BENEFICED CLERGYMAN (M.A. Oxford, Exhibitioner and Classman) and his wife, living in a healthy and delightful part of Yorkshire, are desirous of obtaining two or three companion pupils to educate with their own children. Large house and grounds, careful supervision, home comforts, resident governess, modern accomplishments, first educational advantages. Terms £100 a year. Indian pupils met if desired on arrival. Address Mrs. T. C., D.A.'s, The Vicarage, Batley, Yorkshire, England.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

LETTS'S DIARIES for 1885,
LETTS'S DIRIES for 1885.
BEST AND CHEAPCHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

WE sell all our books at EIGHT ANNAS the SHILLING for N. Cash.

NEW BOOKS.	Rs.	as.
Boy's Own Annual, Vol. (new edn.)	4	12
Girl's Own Annual, ,, ,,	4	12
Every Girl's Annual, 188	3	12
Comic History of England (new edition)	7	8
Children's Friend, volume for 1881	1	0
Always, by Houlbegue	0	6
Everyday Blunders in Spelling	0	6
English as She is Wrote	0	6
Nursery Hints	0	12
Reynold's Novels, assorted each	0	4

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE,
26, Meadow-street.
Bombay, 22nd October 1884.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
11, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 701 of 1881.

B. SAZBA.....Plaintiff.
to
N. SAZBA.....Defendant.

Under instructions from the receiver appointed by the High Court in the above suit, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 1st November, next to commence at 1 p.m., in Appollo-street, No. 29, first floor of the Sassoon Building, opposite to the Share Bazaar, the following:—

Blackwood and teak wood office furniture, consisting of writing tables, chairs, cupboards, copying press, pigeon-hole, etc.

A large assortment of various description of English and Gujrates types, brass rules, galleys, lithographic press and stones, inking tables,

One foolscape size printing press (quite new)

The property will be on view on Monday next.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, 23rd October 1881.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

HIGH COURT, BOMBAY.
Suit No. 667 of 1877.
Laxmibai vs. Mooljeeb Khoosal.

Under instructions from the receiver in the above suit the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at their sale room, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow-streets, Fort, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd October, at 2 p.m., the following wearing apparel, viz., a quantity of silk sarries, gagras, cholees, puggry, jubbi caps and jackets, with laced and gold and silver embroidered work and flowered borders, &c., &c.

Also by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Soondercjee Purshotam and another, insolvents:—

1 gold watch and 1 chain.

Also by order and on account of whom it may concern:—Three handsome double sets of English harness by Charles Nightingale.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the old Race Course, Byculla, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., the whole of the building materials for removal of the chawl bearing assessment nos. 23 and 24 and old No. 88, lately purchased by the Municipality from Mr. Jan Mahomed Cassum.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 23rd October, 1884.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CITY LINE.

THE first class steamer CITY OF MANCHESTER, 3,125 tons, will sail for Liverpool on or about 8th November. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well known as a favourite passenger ship from Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation.

For further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd Oct., 1884. Agents.

WORLD KNOWN SAFES

BY

CHUBB & SON'S LOCK AND SAFE COMPANY, LIMITED,

MOST SECURE AGAINST FIRE AND THIEVES.

No.		Rs. a.
3	New Patent 22 by 17 by 16 with one Drawer	183 12
6	New Patent 24 by 18 by 18 with one Drawer	213 12
10	New Patent 26 by 20 by 20 with one Drawer	251 4
18	New Patent 28 by 22 by 21 with one Drawer	288 12
30	New Patent 31 by 21 by 22 with two Drawers	336 4
27	New Patent 36 by 25 by 23 with one Drawer	397 8
31	New Patent 28 by 36 by 23 with two Drawers	480 0

Illustrated price List free by post.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY,
56, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE steamship CITY OF MANCHESTER has ARRIVED from Liverpool and is discharging in the Prince's Dock. Consignees of cargo are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Matches, Oil, Naptha, Acids and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at consignee's risk and subject to removal to the quarantine shed at their expense.

Consignees of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt. are requested to send boats alongside to take delivery of their cargo, which will otherwise be landed on the quay at their risk and expense.

All chafed or damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the warehouse where the steamer is discharged, and no claim will be admitted after the steamer leaves.

Captain CLARK will attend on board every morning to survey damaged goods.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd Oct., 1884. Agents.

DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE SHROFF, Deceased.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866." NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being creditors of, or otherwise having any claims against, the estate of DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE SHROFF, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid on the 10th day of September, 1883, and Probate of whose will was on the 15th day of September, 1884, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to AWABAI, his widow, are required to send in the undersigned at their office, 10, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 24th day of November, 1884, the particulars of their claims, after which date the said executrix will distribute the whole of the assets of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which she, the said executrix, shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's estate, or having property belonging thereto in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts and to hand over such property to the said executrix.—Dated this 23rd October, 1884.

WADIA & GHANDY,
Attorneys for the Executrix.

NOTICE is hereby given that NAJAMAEE, daughter of the late EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE SONAWALLA, and wife of MUNCHERJEE SORABJEE LALA, and the said Muncherjee Sorabjee Lala have contracted with RAMKRISHNA MANIKJEE to SELL to him all that piece of land with the messuages, tenements or bungalows and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Babola Tank-road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Mandvi, and containing by admeasurement about 1,600 square yards, bounded on or towards the east by the property of Cursetjee Muncherjee, on or towards the west and north by the Babola Tank Road, and on or towards the south by a public foot-path, which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 456, new No. 2,414, old Survey No. 2,12, and new Survey No. 3,644, and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 1 to 7, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Pestonjee Dhanjibhai Parsee. Any and all persons having any claim to the said hereditaments and premises by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, should make the same known to the undersigned at their office, No. 20, Esplanade Road, Bombay, within 14 days from this day, otherwise his, her or their claim will be considered as waived, and the purchaser will complete the intended purchase without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 21st day of October, 1884.

PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that HUBHAMZAIDEE JASMZAIDEE has contracted to SELL the undermentioned premises to [illegible] having [illegible] claim against the property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien or otherwise are or is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Church-gate-street, No. 19, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claim, if there be any.

All that piece or parcel of land, partly consisting of Government ground and partly of Fazendari ground, together with the incomplete building standing thereon including all the building materials lying on the premises, situate, lying and being on the western side of Parel-road, in the registration subdistrict of Mandvie, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,491 square yards (of which 2,068 square yards are Government ground and 1,833 square yards are Fazendari land) or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 91, new No. 1681, and new Survey No. 2-2517, in the name of the said Hubhaunzaijee Jasmazaijee and Hallodday Jasmazaijee, and bounded on or towards the east by the said Parel-road, on or towards the west by a public passage, on or towards the north by the house and vacant ground of Virjee Nathoo, and on or towards the south partly by the vacant ground of Jas. Roderick and partly by the property of Govordhundass Bhaidass, and through which said premises the New Foras Road runs from south to north.—Dated this 22nd day of October, 1884.

BAMANJEE HORMUSJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that JAMNABAI, widow and administratrix of the estate and effects of SUNDARJEE VIRJEE, and BHAGWANDAS SUNDARJEE have contracted to MORTGAGE the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or demand on the said property by way of mortgage, judgment debt, lease, inheritance or otherwise, are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as solicitor for the intended mortgagees, within ten days from the date hereof, otherwise the mortgage will be completed without regard to any such claims.—Dated this 22nd day of October, 1884.

JANARDHUN GOPAL,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece of land with the dwelling house thereon, situate on the west side of the Bazaar Gate-street in the Fort of Bombay, registered in the Collector's books of Land Revenue in the name of Virjee Nanjee under old No. 697, new No. 5,829, old Survey No. 168, and new Survey No. 8,808, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 82, containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-four and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on the north by the property of Premvalu, wife of Dahoba Tranjiwan, on the south by the property of Damodhur Jairam, on the east by the property of Shi Narainjee Khimjee, and on the west by the Bazaar-Gate-street.

ATMARAM SAGOON AND CO.

TERMS—CASH.

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.	Prices. With Postage. Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Quain's Dictionary of Medicine, 1883	15 12	17 8
Dr. Aitken's Science and Practice of Medicine, 2 vols. (7th ed. 1880)	21 0	23 0
Leishman's System of Midwifery (3rd ed. 1880)	10 8	11 4
Dick's Encyclopedia of Practical Receipts and Process, 6422 receipts, 6th ed. 1880	12 8	13 4
Cooley's Cyclopedia of Practical Receipts, 2 vols. 6th ed. 1880	21 0	23 0
Quain's Dictionary of Medicine, in 2 vols. 1883	17 0	18 8
Wilson's Anatomist's Vade-Mecum, By Buchanan and Clark, 10th ed. 1880	9 0	9 8
Bentley's Manual of Botany, 4th ed. 1882	7 8	8 0
Dr. Hooper's Physician's Vade-Mecum, by Drs. Gay and Harley, 18th ed. 1882	6 4	6 12
Taylor's Manual of Medical Jurisprudence, 1879	7 0	7 8
[illegible]	5 0	5 8
Dr. Ellis' Diseases of the Children, 4th ed. 1881	5 0	5 8
Garrod's Materia Medica and Therapeutics, 1884	5 4	6 12
Heath's Practical Anatomy	7 8	7 14
British Pharmacopia 1885	3 0	3 6
Fowne's Organic Chemistry; by Watt, 1877	5 0	5 6
Watt's Inorganic Chemistry	4 8	4 14
Manson's Filaria Sanguinis Hominis, 1883, and certain new forms of Parasitic diseases	5 4	5 10
Craig's Manual of Materia Medica, 1 ed, 1879	4 8	4 14
The Students' Hand-book of Forensic Medicine; by Husband, 4th ed. 1883	5 4	5 10
Sidlake's Elementary Chemistry, 8th Ed. 1883	1 0	1 4
Niemeyer's Text-book of Practical Medicine, 2 vols. 1883	18 0	19 8
Dr. Darling's Essentials of Anatomy, 1880	6 4	7 0
Ringer's Therapeutics, 10th Ed., 1883	7 8	8 4
Bartholow's Materia Medica and Therapeutics, 1884	8 0	8 12
Luke's Science and Art of Midwifery, 1884	9 0	9 12
Charteris's Practice of Medicine, 1881	3 8	3 12
Galabin's Diseases of Women, 1884	3 12	4 0
Fenwick's Medical Diagnosis, 1881	3 8	3 12
Bentley's Systemaic Botany, 1884	1 12	1 14
Nothnagle's Diseases of the Arte, 1881	3 12	4 0
Professor Oliver's First-book of Indian Botany, 1881	3 4	3 8
Beasley's Book of Prescriptions, 1883	3 4	3 8
Clarke's Manual of Surgery, 1881	5 4	5 8
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine from January to June, 1884	3 8	3 12
Dr. Whitley's Lancereaux's Historical and Practical Treatise on Syphilis, 2 vols.	2 8	3 4
The Pocket Gray Anatomist's Vade-Mecum, 1883	1 4	1 6
Martindale's Extra Pharmacopia, 1881	4 0	4 2
Hoblyn's Dictionary of Medical Terms, 10th Ed. 1883	6 4	6 12
Huxley's Elementary Lessons in Physiology, 1881	2 4	2 8
Bentley's Structural and Physiological Botany, 1883	3 12	4 0
Tomes's Dental Anatomy, 1882	6 4	6 10
The Surgeon's Pocket Book, by Porter	3 12	4 0
Roberts' Student's Guide to the Practice of Midwifery, 1881	3 12	4 0
Action on the Functions and Disorders of the Reproductive Organs, 6th Ed., 1883		

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BOOK-SELLERS,
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GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.

THIS Department of the Company's business is under the special care of a thoroughly QUALIFIED PHARMACIST (by examination) of great experience, both in London and Provincial Houses; the dispensing of Prescriptions and the Preparation of Medicines are carried on under his immediate supervision, aided by a staff of competent Assistants. All Drugs and Chemicals, before being taken into stock, undergo a careful analysis so as to fully ascertain their quality and purity.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

The attention of Medical Men and Dispensers is directed to the extensive range of our stock in this Department. New Instruments of every kind are constantly being added. Agents for Messrs. ARNOLD & SONS, Surgical Instrument Makers to her Majesty's Government.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TO MEET the WISHES of those who desire to have SHARES in the CURRENCY OF THIS COUNTRY the Directors have agreed to issue Shares of Rs. 100 each, application for which will be received at the Agency here.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Ld.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
RUPEE ISSUE
In Shares of Rs. 100 each,

Payable Rs. 10 on application, Rs. 10 on allotment, and the balance of Rs. 80 at such times and in such sums not exceeding Rs. 20 as the Directors may determine and at intervals of not less than one month.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation will be RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE for these Shares at a rate to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Bombay, 9th October, 1884. Acting Agent.

GRAND SQUARE
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA, BY
R. LIPP & SON OF STUTTGART.
FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.
Price Rs. 600, Nett Cash.
Packing in tin lined case Rs. 25.
GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST TEST OF CLIMATE.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED
A LARGE SELECTION OF PHOTO. FRAMES
IN
PLUSH, LEATHER, WOOD, etc.,
PHOTO. ALBUMS
IN
MOROCCO, CALF, RUSSIA AND PLUSH.
OLEOGRAPHS IN GREAT VARIETY.
WRITING CASES, etc.
ALSO
A LARGE SELECTION OF
MAPPIN AND WEBB'S CUTLERY,
INCLUDING
PEN-KNIVES, RAZORS, SPORTING KNIVES, GENT'S INSTRUMENT CASES,
AND
LADIES' CASES OF SCISSORS.

A great variety of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS, in latest designs, now to hand.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1885.
LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1885.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HIGHEST AWARD, CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
GOLD MEDAL & FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
BY FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

ARE unquestionably the best of the kind imported in India, and can be safely recommended as TRULY TRUSTWORTHY AND DURABLE TIMEKEEPERS.

These Watches are built on the soundest scientific principles, and expense has been spared there only where it does not interfere with the working qualities of the watch, such, for instance, as by substituting a german-silver case for a silver one, and by setting aside all useless ornamentation.

These Watches are of medium size in a silver-like white metal case, which will not change its colour by wear; the works are keyless and protected inside by a class dome. It being unnecessary to open the watch for winding or setting the hands, the same being keyless, the covers are made to shut very tight, so that the hatch is fully dust-proof.

These Watches, we daresay, if used with ordinary care and cleaned once every two or three years, will give a 15 years' good service.

They are in stock as described below, and are replenished by weekly arrivals:—

In open Crysta face case	Rs. 25
In Hunting	,, 30
In Semi-hunting	,, 35
In Open face guaranteed water-tight case	,, 35

Packing free. *Sent Post-free to any station in India.* Guarantee 2 years.

CAUTION.—Watches of inferior quality having recently been brought into the market from various quarter under similar names, we beg to inform the public that we engrave or stamp our name on our Watches.

THE CARNAC IRON WORKS COMPANY, BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS AND BOILER-MAKERS, &c.

WE are prepared to submit Plans and Estimates for all kinds of STRUCTURAL IRON WORK (and to erect the same in any part of India), also STEAM LAUNCHES of low draft and BOATS of all kinds. PORTABLE and FIXED ENGINES, PUMPS, ROLLED IRON BEAMS, IRON PLATES, BARS, ANGLES and TEES, CORRUGATED IRON, &c., can be supplied from our Stores in Bombay, or if the required sizes are not in stock, they can be imported expeditiously.

Full particulars of our Stock, and of Specialties made by the Company, will be found in our Catalogue just published, which will be sent on application, as well as our Monthly Price-List of Goods subject to fluctuation in price

FINLAY, MUIR AND CO.,
AGENTS,
FORBES-STREET.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to
C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, breguet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring, and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,
MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, TAILORS, HATTERS, GLOVERS, DRAPERS, HOSIERS, BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL PROVIDERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LADIES' DRESSING GOWNS.
READY MADE.

	Rs.	a.
FANCY PRINT DRESSING GOWNS, in a variety of designs and styles ..... Rs 2-15, 3-8 and	4	8 each.
FANCY CAMBRIC PRINT DRESSING GOWNS, striped and flowered, prettily made up ...	3	8 ,,
CREAM TWILL DRESSING GOWNS, nicely trimmed with Pompadour embroidery ...	8	15 ,,
FANCY WHITE COTTON DRESSING GOWNS, very neatly made up ..... Rs. 7-15 and	8	15 ,,
PINK FLANNEL DRESSING GOWNS, plainly trimmed with waist-band ...	9	8 ,,
GREY MOHAIR DRESSING GOWNS, trimmed Fancy Brocke of the same colour ...	9	8 ,,
WHITE MERINO DRESSING GOWNS, trimmed Pale Blue Surah and Lace ...	11	8 ,,
PALE BLUE MERINO DRESSING GOWNS, very nicely trimmed with Lace on Cardinal Ground ...	17	8 ,,
PALE PINK MERINO DRESSING GOWNS, trimmed Black and Gold-braid Fancy Bu

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 22.

WITH the exception of an advance of 1-16d. per oz. in Bar Silver—which private messages do not confirm—Reuter's financial telegram of yesterday's date from London reports no change, and the Mincing-lane markets are also unmoved.

The Liverpool Cotton market is quieter again, the sales yesterday being only 10,000 bales, including 1,500 Surats. Spot prices are unaltered, except for a decline of 1-16d. in fine Ginned Broach, but Americans to arrive are 1-16d. lower in all positions, and New York prices mark a decline of 1-16 cent in ready and 9 points in futures. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1884	1883	1882
Tuesday's receipts	47,000	29,000	34,000
Four days' do.	152,000	127,000	114,000
Total since 1st Sept.	1,019,000	1,021,000	1,033,000

Extreme quietness still characterises our market here, and there is almost nothing being done for export. An inquiry exists for Westerns and good Ginned Dharwar, but the crop of both is getting rapidly exhausted, so there are almost no sellers. Generally prices to-day may be called unchanged, but the tendency is easier in sympathy with the home news. Heavy rain is reported generally throughout the cotton-growing districts, and there is some talk of damage, but the crop is too far back to have much harm done to it.

WHEAT and SEEDS remain unchanged.

FREIGHTS keep as depressed as ever, although tonnage is being daily diverted to other ports. The next Anchor Line boat goes to Kurrachee, and another steamer in harbour is reported fixed home from the same port. Still we have tonnage enough and to spare in sight, and nothing but a very sudden upward move in wheat would alter the tone.

IMPORTS all round are steady. In Piece-goods there is a fair average business passing. Coals are strong, with an upward tendency, no shipments for the market having been made from home for some time past.

EXCHANGE to-day [illegible] as the Banks have advanced their buying rates 1-32d. This, however, we look upon as more due to the usual indifference to doing business on Council draft day than anything else, and if Government go on accepting current rigures for their bills, we shall probably go still easier. We quote to-day for ready paper :—

Bank Bills on demand	Is. 7 13-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	Is. 7 11-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	Is. 7 11-32d.	"
Credits 3 " "	Is. 7 9/16d.	"
Francs 3 " "	2.07	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady for Fours at Rs. 99 3-16, but Fours-and-a-half are quiet at Rs. 102½.

SHARES are not quotably altered. If anything, Mills are perhaps a trifle weaker, but in the main rates are the same, and there is no speculation either way.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	564½
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	1 do.	802
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong-kong & Shanghai Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	250
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	5 do.	94xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	800	1,000	900	90	1,125
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	182	585
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	11¾d.
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	200	17½ p.a.	190
Allianced Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000		Rs. 30	760
Bhowmuggur Mills	4,800	100	100	..	30
Bombay United	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	960
Budge-Budge Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	240
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	690
Connaught Mills	810	500	100	..	155
Coorla Mills	800	750	1,000	Rs. 30	700
D. Spinning	2,000	all	all	..	30
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,96	5,0	all	Rs. 37½	770
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,000	1,000	500	25	710
Gokuldas S. Co.	1,000	500	500	20	510
Gordon Mills	1,052	1,000	1,000	..	275
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800xd
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	500	20	700
Hirjibai Spinning Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	1,120xd
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	800	500	500	Rs. 30	550
Indian Manfg. Co. Ld.	900	1,000	all	..	325
James Greaves Mills	1,100	500	400	25	455½
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	600	500	500	Rs. 55	300
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,082xd
Khandesh	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	975
Khatau Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	995
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	130
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	160 p.a.	3,100xd
Mahomedbhoy Mills	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	840
Manockjee Petit	2,500	500	1,000	Rs. 20	1,150
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	Rs. 9	220
Mirzapore Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 65	1,170
New Great Western Mills	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	960 xd
Oriental S. & W. Co.	1,4 0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 15	550 xd
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	4,000	625	400	Rs. 14	215
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	61	200
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	30	177½
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,500
Sholapore Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,450
Soonderdas	7,8	1,000	1,000	..	740
Southern India	5,8	500	500	Rs. 20	420xd
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	200	200	Rs. 10	250
Victoria Mills	50	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	900
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	775

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G.I.P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	620	218-3-0	5 p.ct.	160
Do. New 4% shares	..	4,2	130-14-0	do.	984
Ditto	..	800	65-7-3	do.	
Ditto	..	800	21-13-1	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	40,00	1 00	do.	617
Do. New Shares	81	818	6-5-0	do.	90

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land & Mill Co.	1,000	700	700	Rs. 30	757½
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	14	317½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,750	200	150	Rs. 4	170
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 12	170
Bapty Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	200
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	90	100	105
The Bombay Land & Building Co. Ld.	800	500	100	100	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	..	555
Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	475
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Limited.	1188	100	100	Rs. 5½	104 97
Bonney & Hart Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	375	4,815
Do. New Shares	..	500	300	..	1,005½
Bombay and Insurance Co.	200	2,500	4,000	25	750
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	10 n
Cash Bank	1,000	100	100	..	35
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	1,100	100	100		123
Indian Guarantee Surety ship Association	1,000	100	75		
Kasseli-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	38
Karrachee Dock Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	35
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36 p. a.	325
Kemp & Co. Ld.	2,000	200	175	Rs. 22½	322
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	23
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½ p.ct.	52
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	25
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	50	Nil.	47
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,435
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	101	all	8 p.ct.	101
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1-8	25
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 110	1,175
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	Rs. 15	135
Western India Flour Mill	1,000	125	75	Rs.	100xd

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Pythomene, 1,695 tons, Captain McKee, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Yeddo, 1,213 tons, Captain T. M. Irvine, will sail to-day for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and 85 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. Co's steamer Euphrates, 400 tons, Captain T. Sheedrick, sailed yesterday for Kattiwar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 62 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chanda, 1,301 tons, Captain E. C. Russell, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Beville, and 17 deck passengers.

THE steamer Merka, 1,020 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee, Mr. Rustomjee Sorabjee Futakia, Mr. R. Tepten, Mr. C. Saddler, and 80 deck.

THE steamer Bessie Morris, 1,110 tons, Captain J. Holditch, arrived in the harbour yesterday from Liverpool (16th Sept.), with a cargo of 1,036 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Elektra, 2,095 tons, Captain G. Sturli, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, &c., with a general cargo. Mrs. Schaible and two children, Mr. Noorusky, and four deck passengers.

THE steamer Othello, 1,680 tons, Captain Abbot, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull (13th Sept.), with a general cargo, 50 fox hounds, and Mr. H. V. Williams, as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Mes rs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE steamer City of Manchester, 2,016 tons, Captain A. Macdonald, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (25th Sept.), with a general cargo, 40 fox hounds, and the following passengers :—Revd. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. N. Beamer and two children, Mr. Seale, Mr. Mitchell, and Mr. Underwood. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE following is the list of passengers per Austro-Hungarian Lloyds S. N. Co.'s s. s. Titania, which arrived yesterday morning :—From Trieste :—Mr. F. W. Stutz, Mr. G. Hoemel, Mr. W. Dwaiker and two Mrs. Froeschmann, Mr. J. Janni, Mr. and Mrs. Wess, child and infant, Mr. H. A. Hormasjee, Mr. C. Tully, Mr. F. Kerr, Mr. E. Randler, Mr. T. Penig, Mr. T. Peter, Mr. and Mrs. P. Yucino, Mr. S. Lang, Mr. and Mrs. Hoppner and two daughters, Mr. A. Cumine, Dr. E. Hullsch, Mr. G. Willnecker, Mr. A. Brockmann, Mr. G. Bendall, Mr. D. G. Herbst, Mr. J. Hartmann, Mr. H. Nourse, Rev. Calluló, Mr. G. Zelke, Mr. F. Schiller, Mr. A. Raufmann, Mr. Daendleker, Rev. Father Gregorio, Mr. F. Helmpl, Mr. Lippan and friend, Mrs. Zappy and child, Mrs. Lippann and infant, Mr. Tsein-phu, Mr. G. Winkler, and Mr. O. Bachrach. From Suez.—Mr. and Mrs. D. Macropulo, and Mr. and Mrs. O. Weylandt. From Aden.—Nine deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Bessie Morris (s).	Holditch	Liverpool, Sept. 16.
	Othello (s)	Abbot	Hull, Sept. 13.
	City of Manchester (s)	Macdonald	Liverpool, Sept. 25.
	Elektra (s)	Sturli	Hongkong, Sept. 28.
	Titania (s)	Doucich	Trieste, Oct. 1.
	Bhownuggur (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur, Oct. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Chanda (s)	Russell	Calcutta, &c.
	H. M. S. Malabar	Carr	England.
	Euphrates (s)	Sheddrick	Kurrachee, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Merka, Nacoda, to Zanzibar.
" Yeddo, Irvine, to Hull.
Ship Pythomene, McKee, to Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Clan Macdonald, to Liverpool and Perim.
" Scindia, to Coast and Calcutta.
" Bhownuggur, to Bhownuggur.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 17.—Ship Nerbudda.
Oct. 18.—Steamers Chupra and Crown of Arragon. Ships Golden Horn and Flying Venus. Barque Scammel Brothers.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 22.

FROM LONDON.

Rossetta s—20 bales cassimer, Nemenung Khimchand; 23 cases cheese, oilmanstores, soap, &c.; Goolamaly Joowanjee and Co; 25 cases sherry; Manockjee Bhikajee; 73 packages brandy, Dhanjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Humza s—3 cases paper, Govindjee Shamjee; 19 cases medicines, Heerjee Mooljee and Co.

Verona s—30 cases claret, Philpson and Co.

Patna s—6 cases mowelle, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Murray s—10 cases bitters, S. Narden and Co.
Clan Forbes s—224 kegs white paint, Abdool Cader A. Hoosein.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Forbes s—30 bales wool and 30 bales goat hair, E. Ganglee and Co; 2,325 cwts linseed, Lang, Muir and Co; 17,000 cwts wheat, Polly and Co; 259 cwts myrabolams and 624 cwts behada, H. Goculdass; 125 cwts coir yarn, M. Mooljee; 2,025 cwts bones, F. M. V. Mahomed; 703 cwts bones, A. Canjee; 939 cwts bones, N. Essa; 730 cwts bones, E. Peerdina; 6 bales wool, G. Toolseedass; 8 bales goat hair and 12 bales wool, E. Ganglee and Co; 35 cwts coir yarn, H. Goculdass; 1,025 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co; 8 bales rags, W. Khetsee.

Clan Macdonald s—30 cwts coir yarn, H. Goculdass; 155 cwts coir yarn, H. Tarmahomed S. Mahomed.

FOR LONDON.

Rome s—500 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 110 bales cotton, F. Sanguet and Co; 300 bales cotton, Glade and Co.; 30 cwts seeds, leaves, E. Thayer; 182 cwts gums, L. Indha; 1 bundle ivory, Wallace and Co.

Niagara s—16 cwts coir yarn, T. Lowjee; 10 bales hides, Hajee E. B. Adam; 22½ cwts coir yarn, M. Jaiba & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Niagara s—1,500 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir & Co; 6,000 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Schaldis s—200 bales cotton, Glade & Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bertha s—250 cwts linseed and 384 cwts poppyseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

FOR HULL.

Bengore Head s—19,151 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Manilla s—100 bales cotton, Glade & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—300 bales cotton, K. Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 2,000 cwts gingelyseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kashgar s—40 bales twist, Shantaram Narayen and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kashgar s—12 cwts gum, 19 cwts cow hoops, & 1 bales cotton quilts, A. H. Jooseb.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s—191 bales cotton, S. Shewdutry; 2 boxes gold stores, Eduljee Framjee; 120 cwts raisin, A. E. Esmajee; 90 cwts raisin and 3 cases peacock feathers, Yue Lum Ching; 364 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, L. Chuttoo; 27 cwts fishmaws, Hajee A. L. Belading; 19 cwts ghionee, S. Tyeb; 30 packages raisin, cloves, &c., &c., M. Nazmoodin; 150 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, J. E. Ezra; 92 bales twist and 10 bales cotton, D. P. Morker; 300 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 43 bales twist, J. Boongeesey; 75 bales twist, J. Peerbhoy; 23 bales cotton, The Bombay U. S. & W. Co.; 25 bales cotton, M. Sorabjee; 16 bales cotton, S. N. Talati & Co.; 32 bales cotton, A. S. Ahmed; 100 bales cotton, E. Noordin & Co.; 258 bales cotton, E. L. Moolchund; 6 chests opium, Ramnaran Baldeo; 5 cwts sharkfins and 3 cases peacock feathers, R. Datoo; 83 bales twist, Faia & Co; 30 bales twist, The Anglo I. S. & W. Co.; 10 bales twist, R. S. Woonwalla & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 21.

Slater, Lieut., R. E., on leave, from Kirkee.
Barren, Surg., on duty, from Bhoog.
Cruickshank, Major, R. E., on leave, from Matheran.
Watson, Major, Commander, Colaba Depot, on duty from Poona.
Read, Dy. Surg.-Genl., on leave from England.
Whitehead, Surg., on duty, from Agra.

OCTOBER 22.

Hume, Major, 22nd Bombay N. I., on leave, from Satara.
Cox, Lieut., 4th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 22.

Stokoe, Major, 7th Madras N. I., on leave, to Kamptee.
Barnett, Lieut., 3rd Light Cavalry, on leave, to Poona.
Gardiner, Captain, R. E., on leave, to Rutnagherry.
Berridge, Captain, R. E., on leave, to Kirkee.
Tillard, Lieut.-Col., R. A., on duty, to Ootacamund.
Cottrell, Captain, R. A., on duty, to Kirkee.
Cowper, Lieut., 16th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Baroda.
Wright, Lieut., R. A., on duty, to Barrackpore.
Caren, Lieut. Col., staff, on duty, to Ootacamund.
Tuick, Lieut., N. Fusiliers, on duty, to Chakraia.
Cruickshank, Major, R. E., on leave, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major M. R. Wyer, Offg. Comdt. B. V. R. C.

Bombay, October 23, 1884.

There will be practice at the Colaba range this day Thursday, the 23rd inst., at 4 p.m. Those members selected are requested to be present.

The rules and prospectus of the Western India Rifle Association for 1884 can be seen at Headquarters.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS, REGISTERED DENTAL SURGEON (Diplomaed Assistants), Fees.—Stopping or cleaning teeth Rs. 3. Painless extractions under nitrous-oxide gas Rs. 10. Artificial teeth (personal interview not requisite.) Rs. 10. 19, Rampart Row.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg.
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT.

ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER

AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c &c &c
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system
Plain square Piano.....Rs 33 per month or Rs 720
Upstringht square ..... 36 " or " 825
Semi-grand, on three legs .. 66 " or " 1,375

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

C. MARCKS & Co.
Sole Agents.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTH.

LANGFORD—October 19, at Badnera, East Berar, the wife of Thomas Langford, G. I. P. Railway, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

MILLER—October 13, at Dinapore, after 18 months' continued illness, Annie, the wife of James Cleveland Miller.

DIVECHA—October 21, at Quilon, Meherbai, the beloved wife of Surgeon F. R. Divecha, L.M.D., and daughter of Mr. Nowroji Edulji Manchegji Chothia, aged 22. Deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other REMITTANCES sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1884.

THE formidable-looking "Yellow-Book" of about five hundred quarto pages in which Mr Pritchard, the Commissioner of Customs, gives a statistical account of the trade and navigation of the Presidency of Bombay in the year which ended on the 31st of March last bears sufficiently satisfactory testimony to the commercial condition of the Presidency. It is not in every respect a record of prosperity. Here and there are the evidences of a falling-off in the volume and value of particular branches of trade. But as a whole the report is distinctly encouraging—so encouraging indeed, that if the statistical department of the Board of Trade at home could tell such a tale at the beginning of next year we should hear less of depressed trade in England, of languishing industries, and of the ruinous competition of the foreigner. Mr. Pritchard's tables cover an area too wide to be included in a single survey, and for the present it will be sufficient to glance at the singularly clear and copious account which he gives of the trade of the port of Bombay alone. The first page in the returns discloses the satisfactory fact that the sea-borne trade of the port, which amounted to 83,27,03,526 lakhs of rupees in value, showed an increase of over 400 lakhs, or rather more than 5 per cent. Of this the foreign trade represented over 64,27 lakhs, the imports (including 10,32 lakhs of treasure) being valued at 37,07 lakhs, and the exports at 33,19 lakhs. This compares very favourably with an average total of exports and imports for the past five years of 52,23 lakhs. The imports from the United Kingdom, which represent nearly 65 per cent. of the whole, show an increase of over 1,88 lakhs, and even those who cling to the cherished heresy that a country is more often poorer than richer for what it imports will find reason in the returns for admitting that this increase is not wholly unsatisfactory. No one on this side, except of course the importers, will welcome the indication of an augmented importation of cotton and piece-goods to the extent of 34½ lakhs worth. We have mills of our own in Bombay, and we make no doubt that Bombay could do for the Indian market, and for others, a good deal that Lancashire is doing. But on the other hand, there are plain evidences in these returns that if the Bombay mill industry fail it will be neither from want of enterprise nor of resources. The fact that we imported last year from England alone Rs. 75,96,237 worth of machinery and mill-work points to the prevalence of a belief in the capacity for development of the staple industry of the district. The Commissioner of Customs speaks of these figures as unprecedented, though he adds that they are not surprising when the large number of new mills, hydraulic presses, and foundries now being started both in Bombay and the mofussil is taken into consideration, no fewer than eight new spinning and weaving mills being now in course of construction in Bombay alone. An increase in the import of coal, amounting to fourteen lakhs, and of iron, point to the same encouraging inference. But there is one item on the import side of the account which will not give much satisfaction to the iron trade at home—the two-and-a-half lakhs' worth of steel rails and iron fittings which have been imported for the Southern Mahratta Railway from Belgium. This is an indication of the keenness of Continental competition with the British iron trade which will not escape notice.

Of the items of decrease the most satisfactory—if a reduction in the supply of physic betokens a diminution in the need for it—is that in drugs and medicines. A remarkable entry on the same side is that which shows a decrease of 1,26,05,157 rupees in the value of imports from Italy, almost wholly due, the Commissioner explains, in an explanation which itself needs to be explained, to an enormous fall in the imports of silver from that country. With another decrease, that in the imports of grey piece-goods from America, Bombay manufacturers will find no fault. But there is one entry which, for artistic rather than commercial reasons, will be looked upon by a good many people with regret as affording new proof of the unsatisfactory condition of one of the most interesting branches of Indian art. There has been an extraordinary increase, amounting to 82 per cent., in the value of imports of cabinetware, and this is attributed to the fact that certain native Chiefs who have gone to England have fallen in love with English furniture, and have had their palaces fitted up with it. Nor is this the only fact testified to in the report which will cause concern to people who are interested in the conservation of Indian art. Aniline dyes are year by year being imported in larger quantities, displacing fast colours, and giving new grief to those who, like Mr. Grant Duff, lament that Indian dyers are learning these devices of Western production which might well have been reserved for home use. But this is not so distressing as another revelation which we find in the report. For a year or two past, it seems, there have been increasing imports of cheap French brandy. These imports have been maintained during the past year, and the use to which this liquor is put is indicated in the fact that empty brandy bottles, which used to be nearly worthless, now fetch a good price in the Bombay market, "especially if their labels are intact." This, we suppose, has been put on record for the comfort of brandy drinkers.

The passages of the report which yield the most substantial interest are those which indicate the condition of the export wheat trade, and that of the various branches of the cotton industry. The wheat exports to England last year were valued at 1,45,76,790 rupees, an increase of no less than 45 lakhs upon those of the previous year. But it must be remembered that the exports of 1882-83 were small, and considering the exceptionally bountiful harvest in England this year, it would scarcely be wise to count upon the increase being maintained. There was a large increase in the linseed trade as well, not with England only, but with several of the Continental countries. In the value of exports of raw cotton to England there was a falling off of over 116 lakhs of rupees, which was scarcely made up for by increased shipments to Holland, Belgium, and Germany. But the exports of cotton twist and yarn have shown a continuous and a rapid tendency to increase. The story of the growth of this trade in Bombay industry might almost be told in Mr. Gladstone's unfortunately-chosen phrase—"a prosperity which advances by leaps and bounds"—were it not that the returns in this report tell the tale in more sober language. The return begins with the year 1876-77, when the value of the exports was 3½ lakhs of rupees; in 1877-78 it was 68 lakhs; in 1878-79 it was 88½ lakhs; in 1879-80 it was 109 lakhs; in 1880-81 it was 126 lakhs; in 1881-82 it was 132½ lakhs; in 1882-83 it was 170½ lakhs; and last year it was 182½ lakhs. How largely the Bombay industry is dependent upon China is exhibited in the fact that of the total 182½ lakhs, that country took nearly 149 lakhs, and Japan 24 lakhs. The trade in piece-goods is of secondary importance at present, but the returns show that it is steadily increasing, and that our exports in this line were at a higher figure last year than they have been before. Still, so long as Aden is our principal customer for piece-goods, the trade will never have attained the position which it ought to do, and which it might do if Bombay manufacturers would take the necessary steps for finding out and supplying the requirements of other markets. That there are encouraging possibilities within reach is apparent in such facts as that in Mozambique the import of British grey piece-goods has declined, while that of Indian-made goods has increased; and that Zanzibar, one of the chief emporia for Eastern Africa, last year took an increased quantity. The report as a whole bears strong testimony to the vitality of the trade, but it also brings into prominence the fact that there are markets still closed to it which a little exertion and a little enterprise would open.

THE members of the French Commission who have lately inquired into the nature and propagation of cholera have arrived at the same general conclusion as the eminent physiologists who have lately conducted an experimental investigation into the subject in Bombay. They suggest no fresh hypotheses for those that they claim to have overthrown; but they declare that while we now know better than our predecessors did what the cholera is not, we do not know what it is. They have proved that while cholera may be transmitted to the lower animals by injecting the blood of a cholera patient into the veins, it is not transmitted by the introduction into the intestines of microbes taken from the intestines of a cholera patient. Such, at least, is the effect of more than fifty experiments, and from it they infer the non-specificity of the microbe, and, correlatively, the non-contagiousness of cholera. This is a conclusion of vast importance, especially if taken in conjunction with the results, so far as they are known, of the experiments of Drs. Klein, Gibbes, and Lingard in Bombay. But the significance of these discoveries—if they are new—must not be misunderstood. For instance, if it were to be inferred from the report of the French physiologists, that cholera cannot be communicated to the lower animals through the introduction of cholera ejecta, the inference would be in contradiction to the issue of some experiments undertaken by Professor Thiersch some years since, and which Mr. Simon, of the Local Government Board, has referred to as being classical in the history of cholera. Mr. Simon's account of these experiments is as follows :—"While cholera was invading Europe for the third time, in the years 1853-6, and when it was of immense importance for us all to know whether choleraic discharges are possessed of infective properties communicable to food or drinking-water, Professor Thiersch devised some experiments which he thought might enlighten us. He took mice for the subjects of experiment, and having disposed them in couples under circumstances otherwise identical, he contrived that each of them should daily swallow with its food a small particle of filtering paper; and for a select number of the couples he provided that the particle of paper swallowed by each mouse should carry with it a minute inoculation of cholera-discharge. Careful experiments with cholera-discharge were thus done on 124 mice, and the results were seen to vary according to three different states of the discharge. With discharge quite fresh, or with discharge over-stale, the inoculation would produce no ill-effect: nor had any ill-effect been produced on the mice which swallowed the untainted paper; but infection-experiments, done with discharge neither too fresh nor too stale, gave marked results. The mice so inoculated [illegible] of these 56 mice, 44 sickened with symptoms of a choleraic sort, and of the 44 which sickened, 14 died." It will scarcely escape notice that there are some rather important discrepancies between this report, and the account which the French Commission gave of their experiments with rabbits. How are the results of the two sets of experiments to be reconciled?

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN has recently brought to the notice of Government the large number of cases in which confessions are obtained by the police, which, for the most part, are withdrawn at a later stage of the inquiry. Of nineteen confessions made at the instance of the police by accused persons committed to the Sessions, the whole were withdrawn in the trials before the Magistrate or the Sessions Judge; and Sir William has suggested that an inquiry should be made as to the means by which such confessions are obtained, with a view to special precautions being taken to guard against the ill-treatment of accused persons while in the custody of the police. Government have replied that they fear—and the records of the criminal courts show—that the police do sometimes resort to improper means, and even to torture, in order to obtain confessions. But it is contended, nevertheless, that the imputations made against the police are for the most part unfounded. Natives, it is said, are prone to confess, and the motives which induce them to indulge in this pastime are analysed, and are attributed to a belief in fate or to the hope that they may be dealt with leniently, or to the fear that their accomplices may forestall them. It is not explained why they should confess when they have no accomplices; and confessions, so far from being generally true, are invariably compounded with a large mixture of fable which, if believed, would make the confessor a dupe in the hands of designing people. Notwithstanding the belief that confessions are almost always true, and the Governor in Council's sympathy with Sir William's desire to render ill-treatment of prisoners by the police impossible, he does not suggest any method by which this important object might be attained. In fact, the only practical comment upon the proposal to make ill-treatment impossible is that Government are not prepared to recommend any restriction upon the admission of confessions in evidence. All that is recommended is zealous observation, and the discouragement of improper practices by the superior officers of police and by judges and magistrates. The force of this recommendation is, however, counteracted by the warning that it must seriously discourage the police and impair their efficiency, and give encouragement to criminals, if judges are too ready to listen to imputations against the police, and refuse to attach any weight to particular confessions because they entertain a general idea that confessions are ordinarily extorted by the police. That this general idea, however, is not altogether imaginary is virtually admitted by Government when they point out that the records of criminal cases show that the police do exercise improper means, and do not shrink from torture to obtain confessions. One superintendent actually went the length of applying to the Police Commissioner that all such observations should be discouraged. The marvel was that the Commissioner actually did issue a prohibition against such comments, which, in the interests of justice, had to be recalled. The character of this mode of investigation has more than once received the censure of the High Court, and never more severely than when some over-zealous functionaries were rebuked by Mr. Justice West for bursting into a private apartment while a woman was in the crisis and exhaustion of childbirth. Their proceedings, said the learned judge, were quite unjustifiable, for the woman had not forf

TELEGRAMS.

THE POONA RACING LIBELS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 22.

The cases in which the proprietor, printer, and publisher of the *Deccan Herald* were charged with defaming Cursetjee Dhunjeeshaw and Framjee Dorabjee were settled to-day by the defendants apologising. The defendants regret that they did not give the plaintiffs an opportunity of being heard before the defamatory paragraph was published, and state that they published the article on the authority of the proceedings in the Bombay Police Court. The article is unreservedly withdrawn.

THE BURMAH VOLUNTEERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 22.

General Prendergast, V. C., having made over charge of the Burmah Division to his successor, he left this morning in the Madras steamer Himalaya to take up the Secunderabad command.

At a dinner on Monday night at the Volunteer Officers' mess General Prendergast complimented the Burmah Volunteers on their efficiency, and said he was glad to learn there was a prospect of their usefulness being increased by the formation of a company of mounted infantry.

DEATH OF A MADRAS OFFICER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCT. 22.

Madras Government has heard of the death at Dublin, of consumption, of Major-General Sankey, late Chief Engineer and Secretary, Public Works Department, Madras. He resigned the service in September last year, having secured through the Viceroy's assistance an appointment in Ireland. He entered the Madras Engineers in 1846, and arrived in India 1848.

THE N. E. MONSOON IN MADRAS.

On 16th instant and the two following days very heavy storm visited Kodaikanal, in the Madura district, the rainfall being nearly 27 inches. Many cattle perished and the poor are suffering. Considerable distress prevails. No lives were lost.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF PONDICHERRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCT. 22.

Pondicherry was *en fête* yesterday on the arrival of the new Governor, M. Richard. The arrangements made for his reception, by order of the Governor *ad interim*, M. Celleron de Blainville, were very grand.

The Governor left the steamer under a salute from shore, and reached the pier under another salute. A deputation of officials, headed by the Mayor, M. Montbrun, welcomed His Excellency with an appropriate speech.

The Governor replied at length, laying great stress on Pondicherry and Mahe as naval stations for French men-of-war, and spoke with emphasis of the glorious days of Dupleix.

His Excellency, with M. Montbrun and cortège, then moved up to Government House on foot, between two lines of troops and a band, the crowd cheering them. After a few minutes in the throne hall the cortège moved out again, the Governor reviewing the troops in company with the new Chef de Bataillon as Commander-in-Chief.

There was a banquet and reception last night, a general holiday being observed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CHANGE IN THE CABINET.

LONDON, OCT. 21.

The Right Hon. John George Dodson has been raised to the Peerage, and the Right Hon. George Otto Trevelyan has been appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in his place, with a seat in the Cabinet.

Mr. Henry Campbell Bannerman (Secretary to the Admiralty) succeeds Mr. Trevelyan as Chief Secretary for Ireland.

THE SOUDAN.

Lupton Bey has arrived at Khartoum.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. [illegible] ADEN, OCT. 21.

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[illegible] OCT. 22.

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MRS. WELDON makes rather a novel suggestion in regard to the treatment of habitual drunkards. The Act which allows these persons to be, by their own consent, kept in licensed homes under proper supervision, has not been a great success, because not many inebriates will voluntarily agree to be imprisoned. But when an habitual drunkard commits a crime, he can be disposed of without his own consent. As Mrs. Weldon observes, to imprison such a person for two or three weeks is of no use. He cannot be cured of the species of insanity which possesses him in that time, even if a prison were the right place in which to treat him. Mrs. Weldon (who has entirely forgotten the ratepayer) proposes that every such criminal should be condemned to a long term of confinement in an asylum specially set apart for the purpose; whence, after a period of rigid but careful treatment, he might emerge cured of his "complaint," and once more a useful citizen.

A NUMBER of statistics have appeared in the American journals showing the imports of wheat into the United Kingdom from September 1, 1883, to March 31, 1884, and also showing how largely the export from the United States to England is falling off. During the period above named the total export of grain from the States to Great Britain was 12,780,490 bushels, whereas in the corresponding period of 1882-3 it was 21,697,119 bushels. India, Russia, and Australasia very largely made up the deficiency. The fact now remains that there is an increased surplus in America over 1883, while the crop prospects in Europe are good. Although, as claimed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, India is capable of supplying not only the wants of the United Kingdom, but of producing an unlimited supply, it is asserted that American wheat can be placed with a profit at a lower rate than Indian wheat can be sold in Mark-lane as a rule.

Truth writes:—The Guards, who have been ordered for service in Egypt with the Camel Corps, though doubtless very excellent soldiers, are not, so far as I am aware, particularly remarkable for the sanctity of their general behaviour or the moderation of their language. It is just possible, therefore, that some difficulty may be found in strictly carrying out the somewhat grandmotherly directions which have been issued for their guidance in the treatment of the camels empayed. "The camels," I read, "are to be treated with consideration and kindness; their peculiarities are to be studied, and no ill-usage or foul language, is to be resorted to." It is exceedingly kind of the authorities to provide against any corruption of the camels' morals by bad language, but, as these creatures are commonly considered to be about the most provoking animals on earth, I fear that the self-restraint required of the Guards is likely to prove superhuman.

AN entirely original suggestion is made in the columns of the *Mail Train* with regard to the classification of railway passengers. We already have three classes and "smoking carriages," but why do not the companies adopt the further division of "swearing carriages?" The only difficulty we see in the way is a doubt whether the English or the German precedent in the matter of smoking should be followed in that of swearing. That is to say, should a few carriages only be reserved "for non-swearers," or should a few be labelled on the other hand "for swearers?" Probably different companies would find it necessary to adopt a different system, according to the habits of the places through which their lines ran. On Tyneside, for instance, a very few non-swearing compartments would suffice, and in the case of race trains they might be eliminated altogether. But these are all matters of detail. In point of principle the suggestion is a most excellent one, and would remove what many people of both sexes find one of the worst discomforts of railway travelling.

THE death of an unfortunate plumber at the Health Exhibition recently bears testimony to the dangers which the electric dynamo has brought among us. We must expect that accidents of this kind will happen from time to time till the electric light is as familiar to everybody as gas. Even now people go to explore an escape of gas with a lighted candle; and when the new agent was first introduced explosions were as common as attempts to destroy public buildings by dynamite in these peaceful days. The unfortunate victim at the Exhibition seems to have met his fate through his own fault. He had been warned of the danger of completing the circuit by touching the "brushes" with both hands. But unless a person has some imagination as well as some scientific knowledge, it is not easy to persuade him that to lay two fingers on a seemingly quiescent and innocent twist of brass and wire means death, swift, sudden, and certain. The jury were certainly right in suggesting that a notice-board warning workmen and spectators of this particular danger should have been posted up.

THE Royal College of Surgeons of England will shortly be called upon to consider the best means of applying, for the professional and public good, and the honour and usefulness of the college, the munificent bequest of Sir Erasmus Wilson, which

autobiography. His authority is no less a personage than the Duke de Grammont, who was the French Minister for Foreign Affairs at the time the war broke out, and his account of the matter is as follows:—

"The Hohenzollern candidatesbip to the throne of Spain was abandoned, and the Emperor was decidedly disposed to accept this renouncement and to patch up the quarrel, and turn this result into a diplomatic success; but his Ministers had avoided no opportunity of publishing the insult to all France, and the Press stirred the anger and vanity of the public to a pitch of madness. None had yet taken advantage of this characteristic temper of the Emperor. Before the final resolve to declare war the Emperor, Empress, and Ministers went to St. Cloud. After some discussion Grammont told me that the Empress, a high-spirited and impressionable woman, made a strong and most excited address, declaring that 'war was inevitable if the honour of France was to be sustained.' She was immediately followed by Marshal Le Bœuf, who, in the most violent tone, threw down his portfolio and swore that if war was not declared he would give it up and renounce his military rank. The Emperor gave way, and Grammont went straight to the Chamber to announce the fatal news."

MILITARY NEWS.

IN the course of the tour of Major-General Hughes, Director-General of Ordnance in India, he will visit Ferozepore and Kurrachee, and eventually reach Calcutta about November, the 25th. After disposing of the most important office work there he will proceed by sea to Madras, and thence journey to Bellary, Secunderabad, Poona, Kirkee, Bombay, returning to Calcutta by way of Allahabad and Cawnpore.

COLONEL ROBINSON, late Superintendent of the Hissar Cattle Farm, has been posted to Dehra Dun for general duty.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL STOCKLEY, Brigade-Major at Sialkot, vacates that appointment on promotion, proceeds home, and joins the first Battalion of the Norfolk Regiment.

LIEUTENANT G. LAMB has been appointed Interpreter to the first Battalion Leinster Regiment, *vice* Cowper, appointed to the Staff Corps.

LIEUTENANT DUN, 38th Native Infantry, has been deputed on special duty with the Political Agent in Manipur.

AN officer of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry has been deputed to visit Bengal regiments, to exhibit and explain the use of the Mackenzie equipment invented by Colonel Mackenzie, commanding the 3rd Bengal Cavalry.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS, accompanied by Lady Roberts and an officer of his personal staff, will leave Raichore for Arconum by the 12-45 p.m. train to-day, and will leave Arconum for Mettapollam by the 9-30 a.m. train on Friday.

THE death is announced of Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Fraser, who retired from the Madras Army in 1843. He was within a month of ninety years of age.

IN supersession of the instructions previously issued in connection with the movements of the 1st Battalion Worcestershire and 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiments, the following have been notified by the Quarter-master-General:—The head-quarters and wing 1st Battalion Worcestershire move by rail from Nusserabad and Neemuch, *vid* Khundwa, to Bombay, for embarkation in the I. M. S. Clive on the 27th instant, arrive at Kurrachee on the 30th idem, whence one company will be sent by rail to Hydrabad. Camp equipage to be left in the Mhow Division for the North Staffordshire Regiment. The entire body of the 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment to embark at Kurrachee in the I. M. S Clive on the 3rd proximo, arrive Bombay 6th idem, and march thence by route No. 99 for Poona. Camp equipage now in possession to be transferred to the Worcestershire Regiment. Indents for tents and carriage for the march to Poona to be sent to Bombay. The companies at Hydrabad to move by rail to Kurrachee without relief. Two companies will march to Ahmednuggur by route No. 31 about the end of January.

THE announcement which appeared a few days ago in the columns of a local contemporary to the effect that the 20th Regiment N. I. would not proceed to Quetta this season is not correct. No change has been made in the move of this regiment, which marches from Belgaum on the 17th November for embarcation at Vingorla in the Canning on the 25th idem. The vessel will call at Bombay to land the families, who go to Surat.

THE following troops are expected to arrive at Bombay in the Serapis on the 29th instant:—2nd Highland Light Infantry (late 74th); 6 field officers, 4 captains, 15 subalterns, 3 staff, 2 warrant officers, 42 sergeants, 22 drummers, and 846 rank and file. This corps goes to Dugshai. In addition to the above there are the following drafts on board the Serapis:—2nd Seaforth Highlanders—subaltern and 46 men; 4th Rifle Brigade—1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, and 193 rank and file; besides numerous other officers and details.

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Bessie Morris (s) and City of Manchester (s), from Liverpool; Othello (s), Hull; Elektra (s), Hongkong; Titania (s), Trieste; and Bhowanuggur (s), Bhowanuggur.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Chanda (s), for Calcutta, &c.; H. M. S. Malabar, England; and Euphrates (s), Kurrachee, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Othello and the City of Manchester entered the dock yesterday.

THE B. B. AND C. I.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 18th Oct. shows a decrease in receipts of Rs. 1,251.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mandvi (Cutch) per I. M. S. Canning will be closed at the General Post Office to-morrow.

ARRIVAL OF THE DEWAN OF JAMNUGGUR.—Ragoo Valjee, the Dewan of the Raja of Jamnuggur, arrived here on Tuesday, accompanied by twenty-five followers. He has taken up his residence in a bungalow on the Walkeshwar-road, belonging to Mr. Joomabhoy Lalljee.

ROBBERY AT SALSETTE.—Inquiries in the recent robbery at Mané, Salsette, committed during the cholera epidemic there, are being carried on; but the housebreakers have yet escaped detection. The circumstances of the case tend to show that the robbery could not have been effected without the assistance of persons familiar with the interior of Mr. D'Aguiar's house.

VISIT OF THE DEWAN OF BARODA.—His Excellency Khan Bahadur Kajeesaheb Shabudin, C. I. E., Dewan of Baroda, arrived here last week during the Dewalee holidays, and returned by a morning train on Monday from the Church-gate station. The Dewan's health has much improved since his return from Mahableshwar. It is probable that Lord Ripon will visit Baroda before handing over charge to Lord Dufferin. In that case His Highness the Gaekwar will return the compliment by coming to Bombay, to bid the Viceroy a last farewell.

THEFT AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and Visam Narayen were charged with having in their possession a quantity of cutlery, reasonably believed to have been stolen. The case against the first accused was concluded last Monday, but his worship reserved sentence, after convicting him, till the case against the second accused had been gone through. When it had been concluded, his worship sentenced Jamsetjee to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. Visram, who was considered the chief offender, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDES.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Thakoodwar-road, on the body of Rutton, aged 16, the wife of Hurridass Kana, a gardener. A pair of silver ear-rings belonging to another woman was found in her possession, and her husband having beaten her and called her a thief, she jumped into a well, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. The jury found that she had committed suicide.—Another inquest was held at Mount-road touching the death of Luximee, aged 17, the wife of a mill labourer, who was found drowned in a well in the neighbourhood. The deceased is said to have been a woman of violent temper, and for some days before her death appears to have been engaged in a series of quarrels with her relatives and friends. About three days ago she was slapped twice on the same day by her mother-in-law and her husband for trifling offences, and that evening she was missed from her house. Subsequently her body was found in a well in a decomposed state. A similar verdict was recorded.

THE POONA LIBEL SUITS.—The case in which our contemporary, the *Deccan Herald*, figures is to be heard in the Court of Mr. Plunkett, the Magistrate. The defendants made an application to the Collector, Mr. Winter, urging the plea of jurisdiction, as they reside in the Civil Lines, though both the complainants live in the Cantonments. The Collector sent for the different papers in connection with the case. Colonel La Touche, the Cantonment Magistrate, also wrote a letter to the Collector, in which he mentioned that as the case promised to be a very lengthy one, in which a great number of witnesses were likely to be examined, it would interfere with the several other cases which he had to dispose of daily. Both the complainants objected to the transfer, and Mr. Gungaram Bhau, who appears for the prosecution on behalf of one of them, Mr. Cursetjee Dhunjeeshaw, urged that the case should be tried before the Cantonment Magistrate. But for the circumstances above mentioned, the case has been placed before Mr. Plunkett, who will of course have to issue fresh summons and fix a date for the hearing of the case.—*Poona Observer*.

SELLING TOBACCO WITHOUT A LICENCE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mahadoo Sutton was charged with selling tobacco without a licence. Mr. Crawford, of the firm of Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, prosecuted; and Mr. Macfarlane defended the accused. Mr. Crawford said that it was the custom of the tobacco vendors to make up their accounts at the end of each month. On the 7th August the tobacco inspector of the district called upon the accused to produce his account, and he then had reason to suspect that the accused was in possession of other tobacco than that which was shown in the shop. He therefore took stock and weighed all the tobacco in the shop. He also sent his peon to search the loft. Some tobacco was found in the loft. When all the tobacco had been weighed, it was found that there was an excess of 23 or 24 seers of the quantity in his return of the 1st August. In consequence of this irregularity, the accused was departmentally dealt with, and besides being fined, his licence was revoked. [illegible] against this finding, and was warned [illegible] his appeal was pending not to sell tobacco. [illegible]ontinued, however, to carry on the business, [illegible] in fact, was detected in the act by two police [illegible]rs who adopted the old device of making a [illegible]ase from him themselves through an agent. [illegible]offence is punishable with heavy fine. Mr. [illegible]erlane having raised the question of Mr. [illegible]g's competency to deal with the accused [illegible]e first instance, the case was adjourned till [illegible]y.

[illegible]GED SERIOUS DEFALCATIONS BY A EUROPEAN.

[illegible]the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. [illegible]ooper, W. B. Williams was further charged [illegible] criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of [illegible],000 odd by Mr. Latham, of Latham and Co.

[illegible]. Chalk appeared for the prosecution; and the [illegible]

Mr. [illegible]ers, on [illegible]ndant[illegible]on, said.—The daily balances in the cash-book appea[illegible] in the handwriting of the accused, except a certa[illegible] in the handwriting in red ink. I am not aware of a[illegible]y item that ought to be inserted in the credit [illegible]de of the account that would reduce the deficiency.

On cross-examination by the accused, he said.—From the cash-book it appears that from June, 1883, to April, 1884, the balances were struck daily in my handwriting. I do not know positively whether the cash-book was balanced from June, 1883, to April, 1884. During the 14th and 19th April, at the Victoria Hotel, I instructed you to bring me an account of your position with me and after much difficulty I got the result. Rs. 4,262-14-2 deficient. I cannot say if you brought down the daily balances in the cash-book during the period you were at the hotel in the presence of Mrs. Latham.

Mr. Chalk said he was instructed not to call any additional evidence or carry the case further.

His worship then examined the accused:—

Q.—What explanation have you to offer of the deficiency appearing in the cash-book on the 11th April, 1884, amounting to Rs. 4,262-14-2, and now admitted to be Rs. 4,259-14-2?

A.—There is a sum of Rs. 660-14-9, which was a balance in hand, not deducted. There are also cheques drawn upon the bank and omitted to be entered. (Accused mentioned several items, and the folios at which they were entered.) There is also incorrectness in the money columns. They were hurriedly added up, and, to my knowledge, not checked. There is an error of Rs. 9 in the debit side of the account. The cash-book from June, 1883, to April, 1884, is in the handwriting of two or three clerks in the office, one of them having kept the cash-book from November, 1881, to May, 1883, with the exception of one day, and there are also sundry entries made in the absence of one another. The cash-book had never been balanced from November, 1881, to May, 1883. The same thing was carried on till May, 1884, when I was requested to add up the cash-book and strike a balance. Although moneys were received by me, many omissions had taken place by the clerks who had charge of the cash-book. There are entries transferred from folios 108 to 112 to 100, which I was requested to do, the money not having come through my hands.

Q.—What explanation have you to offer about the note for Rs. 100 alleged to have been received by you on the 23rd June from Mr. Lund?

A.—Mr. Lund called at the office to receive back the U. G. U. Bonds on account of money lent to him by Mr. Latham previous to my arrival in Bombay. He handed me a currency note for Rs. 100, which I placed in the cash-box, and gave him a cheque for the difference, Rs. 86, notifying the particulars on the counterfoil of the cheque-book. The mistake occurred through the clerk who wrote up the cash-book omitting to take from the counterfoil chequebook the particulars as stated in respect to the currency note for Rs. 100.

Q.—As regards the sum of Rs. 29-2 alleged to have been received from Dr. Owen on the 18th July, 1883, and not accounted for, what explanation have you to offer?

A.—It has been omitted from the cash-book by the clerk who then had it in charge. But this hundee for Rs. 29-2 was paid into the bank by the firm on July 19, 1883, according to the bank slip-book then used in the office, and represents the copy of the slip to be sent to the bank.

Q.—What explanation have you to offer as to the deficiency appearing in the cash-book on the 15th July, 1884, namely Rs. 360-3-6?

A.—I require more time for the closer examination of the credits and debits as regards these sums.

Q.—What explanations have you to offer in respect to the deficiency shown in the cash-book up to the 10th September, 1884, viz., Rs. 397-12-6?

A.—That will be a matter I shall have to go into. The entries in red ink have been made by the ledger clerk, and require checking by me. I have already found errors in them.

Q.—Do you wish to make any further explanation?

A.—I do not at present.

His worship then said.—Mr. Chalk, the accused does not admit these deficiencies, and the question is whether you have really proved before me the sums of money in respect to which these deficiencies have occurred have ever come into his hands.

Mr. Chalk.—The onus of proving satisfactorily what was done with the money is cast upon the accused. I should take the two deficiencies which appear in his own handwriting. I say no better evidence can be offered than the letter of Mr. Latham in which he admits that he cannot account for them.

His worship.—You propose then to offer no further evidence but to leave the case as it stands?

Mr. Chalk.—I think, so far as I am concerned, I must leave it as it stands.

His worship.—The case will then have to be adjourned till to-morrow. The question for me to consider is whether there has been criminal breach of trust in respect to these moneys. You have no competent accountant to look through the books. The accused says they have not been properly kept.

Mr. Chalk said he knew that. Both he and his client were aware of the great expense an examination of the books would entail. They would have to undergo as great expense as was incurred by the Anglo-Indian Mill.

The case was then adjourned till to-day.

THE NAPIER HOTEL COMPANY.

THE first ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, 15 Marine-street, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, chairman of the board of directors, presiding.

The directors' report for the period ending 30th September last, which was taken as read, was as follows:—The company was registered on the 18th April last under Act VI of 1882. The capital consists of 2,500 shares of Rs. 100 each, out of which only 2,000 shares have been issued, (600 to the vendors as part payment of their purchase money, and 1,400 to the public) and 500 shares were reserved for the purpose of raising additional capital when required for the extension of the hotel premises. Your directors have the pleasure to report that during the past five months the company has cleared a profit of Rs. 14,573-15-0 after deducting Rs. 500 in reduction of preliminary expenses. These earnings give 16½ per cent. per annum on the subscribed capital. The statement of profits is no index to what may be expected in the future, as these profits have been earned with the premises in the state in which they were taken over by the company from the vendors. But when the intended additions have been made, your directors anticipate much larger receipts. Their opinion is based on the fact that as many as 150 applications had to be refused during the period under review. As originally intended, and in order to meet the growing want for accommodation, your directors intend shortly to extend the premises, for which purpose, the 500 reserved shares will be offered for subscription. The board recommend a dividend of Rs. 6 per share, absorbing Rs. 12,000, and that the remainder of the profits, viz., Rs. 2,573-15-2 be carried forward to the account for the remainder of the year.

The directors' report and the audited balance sheet for the period ended 30th September, 1884, were received and adopted. A divident of Rs. 6 per share for the period ending 30th September last was declared payable on and after the 28th inst. at the office of the secretary of the company at Poona or at the registered office of the company in Bombay. Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Rochfort Davies, and A. W. Forde, who retired from the board, were re-elected directors. Mr. Palonjee Nusserwanjee was appointed auditor at a remuneration of Rs. 100 for the year.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy wished to be allowed to say a word or two in favour of the secretaries, Messrs. Dadabhoy Cowasjee's Sons. From their experience in the management of hotel business, they had been able in a short time to make profits which had enabled the directors to declare a dividend. Mr. Nanabhoy had no doubt that, year after year, the profits would increase, and that larger dividends would be declared; and he therefore proposed a vote of thanks to the secretaries for their very satisfactory management of the affairs of the company.

Mr. W. B. Read seconded the proposition, which was carried with acclamation.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

BENGAL.

DROWNED.—On Thursday evening the police were informed that a seaman, belonging to the ship Corona, had been thrown into the river by some boatmen, and drowned. Inspector Forsyth, of the River Police, immediately instituted inquiries into the matter, when it was ascertained that about 5 p. m. on Thursday last, George Thompson and Oliver Oidson, two of the crew of the ship Corona, had got into a boat which was alongside of the vessel, when the former, taking up a cocoanut from the boat, threw it on board to some of his shipmates, he then got hold of a bunch of plantains, which he had not paid for, and in attempting to jump from the boat to the ladder on the side of the vessel, he missed his footing and fell into the river.—*Indian Daily News*.

ACCIDENTS.—A khalassi, employed in the Eastern Bengal State Railway, while engaged in unloading some sleepers from a waggon at Kanchraparah, received injuries to his right foot by one of the sleepers accidentally falling on it.—Another khalassi, employed on the same line, had a waggon pushed over his leg, which had to be amputated. This man, it appears, being ill, had lain down near the line, when some coolies not observing him pushed along an empty waggon, one of the wheels of which passed over his leg.—On the 15th instant, a durwan, in the employ of the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway, while going up the ladder to light the signal light prior to the arrival of the passenger train, slipped and fell, causing a fracture of his collarbone.—*Id*

MADRAS.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF PONDICHERRY.—M. Richaud, the new Governor of Pondicherry, is expected to arrive at that town on Wednesday next.—*Mail*.

THE LOCAL RAINFALL.—On Saturday, it was 1 inch decimal 36, on Sunday it was 1 inch decimal 80, and to-day, up to now, it has been 2 inches decimal 28 or 5·44 inches for the three days. This makes 26 decimal 07 since January 1, the average due being 25 inches decimal 15.—*Mail*.

MADAME COULOMB'S LECTURE ON OCCULT PHENOMENA.

MADAME COULOMB'S first appearance as a lecturer was made at the College Hall, Madras, on Saturday evening. Her lecture was directed chiefly, in a sarcastic vein throughout, against Madame Blavatsky. It was partially inaudible, even to reserved-seat holders. She said that necessity compelled her to take the course she was now pursuing. The fable of Koot Hoomi was not suitable for the nineteenth century. Reason should accompany our researches after truth. We should see whether these phenomena of the Mahatmas were possible. Was there a law in chemistry, or any other branch of science, by which a letter could be written by a Mahatma, and then travel instantly hundreds of miles to Madras, appearing here on ordinary paper and exactly as written in the Himalayas? The Mahatmas had been described by Mr. Srinavassa Row, a Judge of Madras. The Mahatmas, as believed in by the Hindus, said Madame Coulomb, were real flesh and blood: Madame Blavatsky's Mahatmas were made of bladders and masks. To the sham Mahatmas the Hindus bowed their heads to the ground. Blind faith had even made them confess their weaknesses, and state their wants. The Hindus, she admitted, were misled into the matter *bona fide* and did not suppose they were being made dupes of. [illegible] much better would it have been for them to look [illegible] Masters, the Mahatmas [illegible]. Why did those blessed Masters, the Mahatmas [illegible] not ask Lamas, gentlemen, as their means of communication with the outer world? Why were not the natives of the country given the preference? If the Mahatmas had such power as was claimed for them, why need Madame Blavatsky have recourse to masks and bladders, paper and sliding panels? One real phenomenon recently would have convinced a whole audience of the truth of Theosophy; but immediately that was demanded of course it was found that the Mahatmas would not work. She appealed to her Hindu friends not to be misled. The Hindus had accepted the Theosophical doctrine blindly. They had no idea of where they were going; and because a few of their community joined the Theosophists hundreds followed. Who were these Mahatmas? Would a Mahatma, who had given up all worldly things to the contemplation of the Supreme Being, descend to such nonsense as boring holes in coins just to please Rajahs and Princes? Madame Coulomb then proceeded to explain the "phenomena," confining herself, she said, to the truth. She first called upon the Chairman to read from a Theosophical pamphlet, some reasons why so many precautions were taken in selecting houses for the head-quarters of the Theosophists. Madame Blavatsky and her servants were necessary for all the phenomena and there was another person in the secret ready at hand. It was requisite to "specially magnetise the house," all persons being sent out excepting Madame Blavatsky and her servant; of course Madame Blavatsky, as priestess, must be present, as there were certain arrangements to be made in fixing up the panels and masks, &c. Allusion was next made to Mr. Sinnett's conversion to Theosophy, and an extract was read from his book giving a description of the phenomena of the falling of a letter from a Mahatma on to his table at Bombay. This phenomenon, said Madame Coulomb, was performed by means of an ingenious trap fixed in the ceiling of the room in which Mr. Sinnett sat. Then followed an account of Mr. Ramaswamy's interview with a Mahatma in Sikkim, "the same as he had seen on the balcony of the head-quarters at Bombay." The Bombay Mahatma, Madame Coulomb stated, was none other than M. Coulomb. The incident of the two vases of flowers which appeared in an almirah on it being opened by Colonel Olcott, was explained. The vases had been bought for Madame Blavatsky by Madame Coulomb for Rs. 13, and were introduced into the almirah through an otherwise unused window at the back of the almirah. The whole business was one of panels, and traps and confederates. Koot Hoomi had just come.

[Here some amusement was caused by the appearance on the stage of a tall figure, with a mask well surrounded with hirsute appendages, and wearing a long white robe. About 6½ feet high, it slowly passed across the stage and disappeared.]

This was Koot Hoomi, who had been shown on the roof of the bungalow at headquarters. The mask and dress formed the identical Koot Hoomi which Mr. Sinnett had done poojah to. Madame Coulomb next produced the mask and dress, after it had been taken off the person who had worn it on the stage, pointing out that the head was made up of bullock's bladder, while two sheep's bladders served the master for chest and shoulders. She had herself helped to make it. The next phenomenon was that of the musical box, which had been worked to the great wonder of credulous natives. Madame Coulomb had her lecture written, but here departed from her notes to converse with the audience rather than lecture. She had been blamed, she said, because she did not believe all this business. How was she to "believe" in things she made with her own hand? How could she pretend to believe in a sort of god she sewed up herself? (Laughter.) The Hindus would go back a thousand centuries if they went on believing what the Theosophists told them. The Hindus should raise themselves by education and not superstition. She could not understand how B. A.'s and B. L.'s and people with all the letters of the alphabet after their names, could believe in Theosophy. She did not believe it, and was turned out of the Society in consequence. The Hindus ought to be horsewhipped for being so foolish. She apologised for the non-performance of some of the "phenomena" she had intended to include in the entertainment, as she was not so used to it as Madame Blavatsky, and some of the apparatus did not work properly. She had hoped to show a "shrine," but she might be able to do so on the occasion of another entertainment.—*Madras Mail*.

A COMMUNARD'S VIEW OF ENGLAND.

IN the *Matin Francais* the celebrated *communard*, Jules Valles, whose long residence in England has given him a better knowledge of the English than most of his countrymen can boast of, publishes a very remarkable article bidding both Germans and Frenchmen beware lest they rouse the dormant spirit of Englishmen. M. Valles candidly admits that his countrymen do not love the English. He proceeds:—

"The English in perfect good faith despise us for our carelessness, our keen enjoyment of ridicule, while they dread the quixotism which breaks out in heroism or in revolution. They regard us as alternately apes and tigers. Perhaps they would fly at each other's throats if the diplomatic buffer were not timely interposed and revolution occasionally interfered. But matters have not come to such a pass. The newspaper war that deafens us just now does not portend the roaring of artillery. But should chance cause the mine to explode, the English would be on a war footing quite as soon as we would."

M. Valles then argues that on land as well as on their native element the English are more than a match for Continental foes, French or German.

"People say that England has a Navy but no Army. It is true that she does not pen in barracks half a million of idlers with nothing to do but to pipeclay their belts whilst the taxpayers are starved to feed them. But at the first summons a huge multitude would start up calling for arms, and well able to wield them. The whole of the Militia and the Volunteers would rally round the Union Jack. In that country, where no man is compelled to be a soldier, soldiers would spring out from the ground. And why? Because, without being eaten by the conscription which devours five years out of his life, without being subjected to an iron discipline, every man who is able to buy a rifle has a right to have one, and because every man who has a rifle submits to be drilled and frequents the rifle-ground, where to manœuvre and how to shoot. Let but the hour of danger strike, and all these people can be mobilised and hold their own in action. They might guard the coasts, or even incorporate with the regulars, and supported by the countless guns that are cast at Woolwich, they would hold their positions by the side of seasoned troops, and right well would they hold. I am not one of those who deride the British Army. We are a long way off from the Crimean campaign, where our neighbours showed not only bravery, but died like flies, while the puny French weathered the climate, fever and famine. The lesson was not thrown away upon them and they now know how to shift for themselves. Misery would act as recruiting serjeant at the door of every public-house, and starvelings would eagerly press to take the Queen's shilling which might expand into a guinea or possibly into a five-pound note. We have in France millions of small people who own their own house or a bit of land, or have money in the funds, whom the slightest disturbance drives wild with fright and who are quite prepared to sell to the enemy the produce of their orchard or dairy if he is prepared to pay for it—nay, who would sell their town itself to secure for their dwelling an immunity from shell and their persons or purse from a scratch of the enemy's sword. In England people are, as a rule, ridiculously rich or absurdly poor. The absurdly poor form the bulk of the country, and they will serve her well. Those barefooted vagabonds suddenly provided with shoes, those starvelings provided with regular meals, those thirsty souls whom their pay or the plunder after a victory will enable to slake their unquenchable thirst will, once they see scarlet, form an innumerable horde, and will fight and die at the word of command like a herd of Moslems. The honour of the flag will be their fortune, will become the great aim of life for those regenerated outcasts. Out of that sim an idea will ferment, and twinkle and twinkle like a star. Dumanet (the French Tommy Atkins), who on his hard camp bed recollects his cosy couch at home, and mindful of the future when he is an old man, will find these stout red-bearded fellows, who have nothing to look back to and less to look forward to, very tough customers to deal with. For that reason alone a thinking man would view a war with England with quite as much apprehension as the renewal of the war with Germany. Behind the iron Chancellor there stands Socialism, ever tracked and pursued, but ever menacing, and at whose bidding regiments may lay down their arms. The people in the ranks may shake hands with the people out of the ranks over the corpses of slaughtered generals. Let people at Varzin not laugh at this. It might be that Chauvinism will perish thus. But in England, where centuries must pass before there is a prospect of expropriation, nothing of the kind is to be feared. In England battalions will not go over and put up the butt end of their muskets in token of surrender. The officers, quiet and impassive, will give the word of command without uttering a cry if they are wounded. Without exalting they mingle unperceived with the crowd. In London no clattering of sabres is heard along the streets. In England the drum sounds only to give orders when peace is restored in a second; and silent race who raise their voice only above the roar of cannon and put on their red coats only to celebrate *la fete au sang*."

SIR W. ARMSTRONG ON THE NAVY.

SIR WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, C.B., has presided at the annual meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co. (Limited), which was held at Newcastle. After having referred at length to the report of the company, Sir William said:—These remarks sufficiently dispose of the report; but it is hardly right that I should sit down without making some reference to the very important warship called the Esmeralda which has been lately turned out by this company, and which has excited a great deal of attention, and received the most unqualified commendation. She is the swiftest and most powerfully-armed cruiser in the world; and although she has sufficient coal-carrying capacity to enable her to keep the sea for an unusual length of time, she has nevertheless the great advantage of being comparatively of small dimensions. She is unarmoured, as all cruisers ought to be; but as her boilers, engines, and magazines are all below water level, and are covered by a strong steel water-tight deck, which is also below water level, she is almost absolutely secure against the worst effects of projectiles. The guns are shielded against small-arm machine-gun fire, and, by means of mechanical appliances, very few men are required to work them. Her flotation and stability when pierced in exposed parts are secured by methods which are now generally acknowledged to be efficient, so that she would be very difficult to sink or disable, even if opposed to an iron-clad. Happily she has passed into the hands of a nation which is never likely to be at war with England, for I can conceive no more terrible scourge on our commerce than that she should be in the hands of an enemy. No cruiser in the British Navy is swift enough to catch her or strong enough to take her. We have seen what the Alabama could do. What might we expect from such an incomparably superior vessel as the Esmeralda? It is surprising that so much apathy should be displayed regarding the unprotected state of our commerce. There is at present a well-founded scare about the insufficiency of our Navy; but the cry is chiefly for more ironclads—which are of little or no use for the protection of commerce, and we hear little or nothing of the need of fast cruisers to save us from depredations at sea. No nation is so dependent upon commerce as we are. Without imported food we should actually starve. We have beyond comparison the most numerous mercantile navy in the world, and our ships are spread over every sea, yet our fleet of swift cruisers is perfectly insignificant in relation to the number of ships to be protected or the extent of ocean to be covered. Nothing can be more certain than that in the event of war, our merchant shipping would be attacked; and if an enemy contented himself with assailing our commerce with a fleet of swift and powerful cruisers he would give the go-by to our ironclads, and inflict fair injury upon us with little cost to himself. As to adapting our mercantile and passenger steamers to act as cruiser in case of emergency, nothing, in my opinion, can be more delusive. They would simply supply victims for Esmeraldas. But, independent of the protection of commerce, ships of the Esmeralda class have much to recommend them. They will never be out of date, while ironclads often become obsolete almost as soon as made. Swift cruisers can ram and use torpedoes just as well as armourclads, and, in fact, much better, for they have the advantage of superior quickness and handiness. It is only in an artillery fight that an armour-clad has any advantage, and rams and torpedoes will probably have quite as much to do with the fate of naval battles as artillery. Besides, for one first-class armour-clad we could have many swift and powerful cruisers, and I think it may be fairly argued that the superiority of number would prevail against the armour

for service, being in want of officers, men, and horses. These had to be taken from the remainder of the cavalry. No fewer than twenty-eight officers, including four captains of troops, were taken from their duties and attached to the regiments for service, one of which had actually to borrow three captains and eleven subalterns. Indeed, so great was the stress for officers during the campaign, that the services of some gentlemen travelling in Egypt, who had formerly been in the army, were greedily accepted by the authorities. Volunteers to fill the ranks were called for from all quarters, and the deficiency in horses was met by taking almost all the trained animals fit for service in Great Britain."

WILD BIRDS PROTECTION FOR INDIA.

J. C. H. writes from Boulogne to the *Times*:—I have read the letter of Mr. Robert H. Elliot on "Wild Birds Protection for India." I will only ask you to burden your pages with a few lines on behalf of the humble class of bird trappers (Chiriamar) who subsist by birdcatching, and are as little likely—nay, infinitely less likely—to be heard than the Paris chiffoniers, or even those of this place whom I saw collecting paper, rags, vegetables, and bits of bread separately from the rubbish thrown out this morning. A lifetime spent in India warrants me in denouncing any special legislation of the sort in that country as most injudicious. The measure could only be carried out by native police as they exist, or by a special force created for the purpose. I do not think any one connected with the working of police in India or with the administration of justice generally would advocate it. Our ill-considered legislative measures have too often only proved a means of exciting the hatred of classes incapable of understanding our objects. The natives of India, whether Hindoos, Buddhists, or Mahomedans, require no laws to restrain them from wanton destruction of animal life. The matter is notorious; we may even appeal to the edicts of Asoka, engraved on stone 2,000 years ago. I am not aware to what extent traffic in the plumage of birds is carried on, but I may observe that the only traffic known to me is that in the feathers of kingfishers in China. But it is possible the birds may owe their local decrease to the destruction of the native forests by the planters. I have seen hard timber trees pierced by the "borer" in primeval forests where no human agency probably ever destroyed a bird. India, of all countries, wants rest from meddling legislation; but if it be true that measures are needed for the preservation of wild birds in India let it begin by an Act to prevent the exportation to Europe of the skins of those birds sent to adorn the heads of the ladies of Europe.

RUSSIA'S NEW POSSESSION ON THE BLACK SEA.

THE special correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—"After the fall of Sebastopol in 1855 I had the chance of going round the eastern shores of the Black Sea; that is now all but 30 years ago, and it is interesting to mark the changes which have taken place since that date. Among the places visited was Batoum. At that time there were about half-a-dozen vessels in the harbour, most of these being old and very useless-looking Turkish war-ships. There were only two or three houses, and some rude sheds in which there were coffee-shops. The place has now expanded into a town with numerous streets, an extensive suburb of houses with gardens, and there are said to be 10,000 inhabitants. They are of course a mixed population; this was evident from the sign boards, which are in various languages. The Hotel de l'Europe has its name on the front in French, Greek, and Russian, thus presenting a perfect Rosetta stone to the novice who arrives and desires to take a first lesson in the alphabets of the region. Batoum is the only place in the south-east of the Black Sea that can be called a harbour. Sudjakaleh, which is near to Anapa, is on the north of an inlet where there is some protection to vessels, that with this exception the Circassian coast has no harbours. Trebizonde and Sinope are merely open roadsteads, a projecting tongue of rock being the only protection. This makes Batoum a most important and valuable spot. When the railway via Tiflis to Baku was planned, Poti was to be the terminus on the Euxine, and the line was constructed to that place, but the absence of a harbour was the great difficulty. Jetties and moles were laid out to form a place of debarcation, and millions were spent, but at the close of the last war with Turkey, Batoum was given to Russia, and a branch line has already been made, which was opened about a year ago, and Poti has ceased to be of any importance to the Trans-Caucasian Railway. Batoum is already the working terminus. The station comes to about a hundred yards or so of the jetty, where the passengers and luggage go on shore. At the time when the new frontier was being laid out between Russia and Turkey questions were asked in the British Parliament as to the capabilities of Batoum as a harbour, and it was solemnly declared that it could only be [illegible] but Batoum [illegible]. The question was [illegible] at the time, shewing there were [illegible] the accuracy of this statement. [illegible] be described as a bay, with a tongue of land [illegible] went running eastward, which covers a portion of the harbour from the direct north, but there is a large opening on the east through which a north-east wind might send in a heavy sea. The bay is large, perhaps about half a mile from the point of the tongue of land to the inner side of the harbour; the length from east to west is still greater. In this space, which is said to be all deep water, hundreds of vessels could be placed, but they would not be safe if a strong north-east gale came on. It may be doubted if any ship would be safe if a gale like the historical Balaklava storm were to blow; but in ordinary circumstances there is good accommodation for a considerable amount of shipping. I could not pretend to say how much, for space of this [illegible] deceptive to the unpractised eye, Still, it may confidently affirmed that the Parliamentary statements above referred to were an attempt to minimise the capabilities of the new Russian conquest. There is another way of looking at the question, which may be put in this way—not by asking how many vessels would be safe in Batoum Bay, but by the question as to what the place could be made by improvements. This is the manner in which the Russians have looked at it, and they intend to add a stone breakwater in continuation of the tongue of land on the outside, and by this means the great part of the bay will be made perfectly secure, and the finest harbour in the Black Sea after Sebastopol will be the result. It will then be large enough not only for the accommodation of a fleet of the mercantile marine, but ships of war would find space, and there is plenty of land on which to form an arsenal, if such should be wished for in that corner of the Euxine. It is complained now that when the Russians got Batoum they promised to make it a free port, but last year at the coronation, to please the Moscow merchants, the transit or Customs duties of some kind were ordered to be enforced against all but Russian subjects. The result has been most disastrous to Batoum, as well as to Tiflis and other places connected with the Trans-Caucasian Railway. When Batoum was open all the trade of Central Asia, as well as of Persia, had begun to pass by that place, and the old trade route by Trebizonde was being entirely destroyed. Now that that old line is again looking up, and the cotton of Manchester has resumed its old path into Asia. Here is a case which is worthy of the consideration of the disciples of Free and Fair Trade in England. The great merchants of Moscow benefit by this arrangement, but it is at the expense of the regions connected by the railway. The Turk also benefits, but he does this not by [illegible] own merits but by the blunders of his enemies. If the Sultan had been alive to his own interests he would have had a railway from Trebizonde at work years ago, or at least he might have kept up a good road, for all reports speak of it at being a very bad—only a rude trail, the line of which is preserved merely by the [illegible] of the muleteer or pack-horses as they toil along it. If I understand the explanation aright Batoum is still nominally a free port, but the freedom extends to only a short space of ground round the landing place. On this space goods may be landed free, but as soon as they pass the franchised zone, the Russian Custom House claims its dues. If this free space had extended on the west to the Turkish frontier, then that country would have derived some benefit, but the boundary is some fifteen miles to the west; and goods must pass through Russian territory and pay the dues, before they can reach Turkish soil.

ATKINOSN'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. YLANG YLANG, FRANGIPANNE
GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET, VIOLET
POWDER, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
BOUQUET, BROWN WINDSOR SOAP,
Sold everywhere.
THREE GOLD MEDALS—PARIS, 1878,
and CALCUTTA, 1884.
Observe Trade Mark.
J. AND E. ATKINSON.
Old Bond-street London.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutica Chemists Medcal Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to Dr. J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances out of number of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST WHO PRESCRIBES IT AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle

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NOTICES.

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THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH dividend of Rs. 25 per share for the half-year ended 30th June last, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p. m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum-street, to those shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 16th instant, on production of share certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS AND Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 21st October, 1884.

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AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR:

ARRIVED, per s. s. Huzara, two new fashionable circular-fronted BROUGHAMS, by Windover of London.

One fashionable ERDODY CART, hung upon patent axles and long side springs, with silver lamps, complete, painted blue, lined orange, trimmed in blue, built by Windover, of Longacre, and arrived per s.s. Ethiopia.

A few sets of nice English-made single and double HARNESS.

A shipment of bentwood, walnut and ebony CHAIRS and LADIES' ROCKERS by s.s. Madura.

And some GRAM AND GRASS MACHINES.

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UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE
AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

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A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES,

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Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
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ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
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BANJOS	Rs. a.
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Seven-stringed Banjo, with machine head, electro-plated hoop, and fittings, in case (fretted)	.. .. 75 0
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Seven-stringed Banjo, plated hoop, machine head in case, complete 40 0	
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Cocoa-wood, with six German-silver keys and slide-head, in D or G, in Mahogany box 20 0	
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Cocoa-wood, in D, with flute-head, six German-silver keys and German-silver tips, in Mahogany box .. 25 0	
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14 inches in diameter 12 0	
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Straduarius, Guernarius, Amati, &c., Rs. 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 120, and 150 0	
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No. 1 Mahogany Instrument 50 0	
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Concert Flute, in D, of Cocoa-wood with 8 German-silver keys and German-silver Tip, in lined Mahogany Lock Cases, by Boosey & Co. 100 0	
Best English-made D Flutes in Mahogany cases, Rs. 50, 60, and 75 0	
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NOTICES.

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THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for these goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish will be found unsurpassed.

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No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.," care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

THE KARACHI ICE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 17, Tamarind Lane, on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of October, 1884, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive, adopt and confirm the Directors' Report and the audited accounts for the period ended 30th June, 1884.
2. To elect directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
3. To elect a Chairman of the Board of Directors for the ensuing year.
4. To approve of the appointment of Mr. Nesservanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee as Auditor in the place of Mr. Cooverjee R. Mody, deceased.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

By order,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 13th October, 1884.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will closed from the 16th to the 23rd October, both days inclusive.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

ધી સુંદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 12th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 23rd October, 1884, at 3 p.m., at the registered office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind-lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors Report and the audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1884.
2nd.—To declare a dividend.
3rd.—To appoint directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1884-85 and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ધી મુંબઇ જેઠાની કું૰
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 6th October 1884.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from 7th to 23rd October, 1884, both days inclusive.

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DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Itorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to hat produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'SSULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and nouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.
Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An Externa Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcules which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system. Improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 22 doses, 2s. 6d., 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

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THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also especially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select those Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions—Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

THE WATER OF LIFE.

SUCH for many years has good Brandy been called and now that Whisky is more popular, good quality Cognac is Cheaper, and certainly more wholesome than much Whiskey that is sold here. We offer good Cognac, at Rs. 24 per dozen, nett Cash-duty paid. It is worthy of recommendation.

CUTLER PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY
TERMS, Rs. 5 PER DAY.
CERTIFICATES SINCE OPENED.

From MAJOR-GENERAL WM. CHAR. GOTT.—I was here for two days, and found the Hotel very clean and comfortable.

From SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, BARONET.—I have stayed in this Hotel with two Ladies for nearly a month it is a very good Hotel, and I am very much satisfied.

I have on two occasions since it was opened stayed at the Great Western Hotel, and have found it most comfortable. It is the cleanest and best Hotel in Bombay, and its situation commands it to those who like myself require to be near all the Public offices. E. M. PLAYFAIR, Major-General.

I have been very p'eased with this Hotel. All my friends ought to stay here. WM. GREEN, J. P., Kidder Minster.

I and my Family have stayed at the Great Western Hotel almost a fortnight, and have pleasure in stating my satisfaction of the accommodation in every way. Good table and unusual attention and civility. J. COLLIER, Melbourne, Australia.

Having lived at the Great Western Hotel for nearly a month, I can recommend it as a very comfortabl and well conducted Hotel. The rooms are clean and airy. The food good and the Manager most attentive. GEO. MALCOLM, Major, Border Regiment.

CHAMPAGNE.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
HIGHEST AWARD GOLD MEDAL AND CERTIFICATE.

MESSRS. PERINET & FILS OF REIMS

BEG to announce, that anxious to extend the Trade in India of their Champagnes which are so well and favourably known in England, they have appointed Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. Agents for the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY and have instructed them to quote Rs. 56 per dozen Quarts Pints Rs. 3 extra. Less an allowance for cash.

IMPORTANT FACT AS TO BELTING.

AT the Bath and West of England Show held at Maidstone from the 2n to the 6th June, various Belts were in use on the machinery n motion there. On the 4th about noon the rain came on, and continued up to the close of the Show on the 6th. During the whole of the rain out in the open, one of Gandy's Patent American Cotton Belts continued to do it work satisfactorily, driving a set of Messrs. Taylor and Meats' three throw pumps. This was the only Belt that continued to work in the rain. All the Leather and Rubber Belts had to be taken off owing to their inability to drive in wet weather. This fact alone speaks volumes How long will it take to convince Englishmen (the Americans are already convinced) that the Gandy Belt is the CHAMPION BELT of the World?

150, Queen Victoria St., London, and Baltimore, U. S. A.

SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

WE are now shewing a STOCK of WOOLLENS just received, personally selected by our Mr. JOHN PILE, and comprizing the most complete assortment we have *ever* offered. Special thin materials for Dress Suits, Lounge Suits, Morning Suits, Wedding Suits, etc., etc. Really choice goods and patterns and texture specially suitable for Bombay Wear.

A REALLY SPLENDID SELECTION.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

BARTON AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Importers of English and Foreign Preserved Tinned Provisions.
HAMS, BACON and CHEESE received by every Mail,
WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS AND LIQUEURS,
GAMES AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT,
TOBACCONISTS', HOUSEHOLD, SMOKERS' AND TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
CUTLERY, ELECTROPLATED AND ENAMELLED WARE,
FANCY GOODS in great variety,
MUSICAL BOXES, FIDDLES, ACCORDION[illegible]
VIOLINS, SPARE CA[illegible]
GLASSWARE of
HOME COMFORTS—Powerful S[illegible]
TOYS!
Revised Price
All Orders careful[illegible]
No. 19, CHURCH-GATE-STRE[illegible]
B O[illegible]

BODGER. WA[illegible]
MILITARY SC[illegible]
SHE[illegible]
On a purchase of *three cases* and upwards of one or different brands we allow a Ca[illegible] of 12½ per cent., equal to 2 annas in the Rupee, off our Credit rates.

Per single case at 5 % only.

Cash. Rs. as.		Credit. Rs. as.
17 2	PALE MEDIUM DRY. An excellent Wine for General use ..Black Capsule	18 0
21 0	VINO DE PASTO. Remarkably soft and dry, a useful Dinner Wine ..Green ,,	22 0
22 0	MANZANILLA, pure natural ..Yellow ,,	23 0
25 11	IMPERIAL OLOROSO. A superior old Wine, very dry and fragrant ..Purple ,,	27 0
29 8	AMOROSO. A rich nutty dessert Wine, possessing the celebrated old Caveza CZ character, well adapted for India ..Red Capsule	31 0
36 2	AMONTILLADO FINO. Exceedingly choice with great aroma ..White ,,	38 0

CLARETS AND BURGUNDIES

Per single case 5 % only.

Cash. Rs. as.		Per case Credit. Rs. A.
11 8	* BORDEAUX, a light Wine, with good flavour ..Gold Capsule	12 0
14 8	* MEDOC SUPERIEUR, a nice soft Wine, and *highly recommended* ..Black ,,	15 0
17 4	* St. EMILION, rich full flavoured Wine ..Blue ,,	18 0
21 0	* St. JULIEN, an elegant Wine, possessing fine bouquet ..Violet ,,	22 0
22 13	* CHATEAU LAROSE, a very delicate silky Wine ..Pink ,,	24 0
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